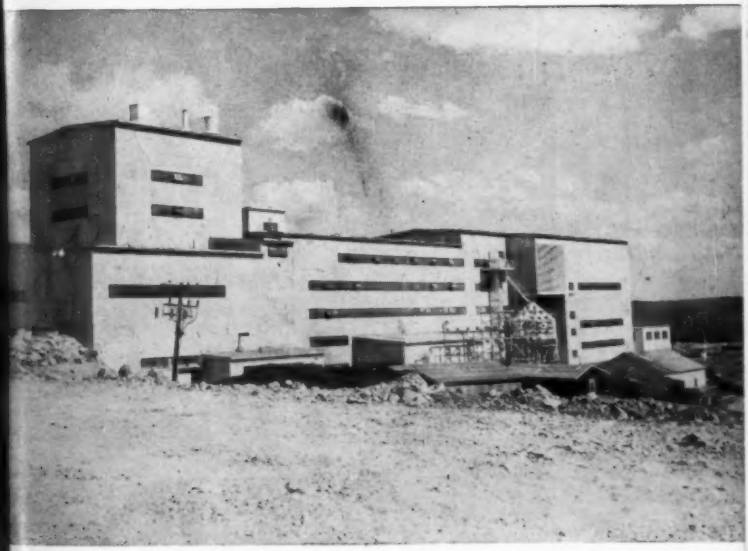
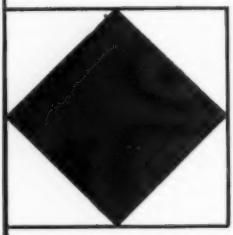
ASBESTOS



Asbestos Mill at the Newest Asbestos Mine
Munro Township, Ontario, Canada

NOVEMBER - 1950



DISABLED

This international signal of distress is one that might well fly wherever an industrial plant is seriously embarrassed by the problem of handling hot materials. It's a signal that often can be hauled down after the situation is placed in the hands of Raybestos-Manhattan engineers. For more than half a century R/M has specialized in developing new products from asbestos and in introducing new uses for the heat-resisting and insulating properties of this unique material.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Asbestos Textile Division • Manheim, Pa.

Factories: Manheim, Pa.; No. Charleston, S.C.

RM

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Manufacturers of Asbestos Textil
Packings • Mechanical Rubber Products • Abrasive and Diamond Whe
Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Fan Belts • Radiator H
Rubber Covered Equipment • Powdered Metal Products • Bowling Ba

"ASBESTOS"

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MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE
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Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

A. S. ROSSITER, *Editor* E. E. COX, *Circulation Manager*

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THANKSGIVING !

This is the thanksgiving month when, on the fourth Thursday, we Americans devote a day to thanksgiving.

First established many years ago, when some of the original settlers, in the New England section, set apart a special day for thankfulness for abundant harvests. Some of the early significance has been lost in the rush of modern living, and many think of Thanksgiving Day as a day to devote to football, a munificent turkey dinner—turkey because tradition tells us that wild turkey, of which there must have been an abundance, was the main dish of that first Thanksgiving.

But aside from tradition, and from modern customs, we in America can be truly thankful for the many blessings which we enjoy. Remember the true meaning of Thanksgiving when following the modern celebrations of the Day!

INQUIRIES - Statistical or Research

Continuing the subject of inquiries, various readers from time to time ask for certain statistical information, some of which can be given by simply referring them to certain issues and page numbers of "ASBESTOS". Others take a little digging.

A rather frequent question is the market prices on raw asbestos for the past ten years (or some other period). In this case we have a photostatic tabulation which is supplied.

Another inquirer was interested in asbestos mining in the 1870's. A list of references in Cirkel's "Chrysotile Asbestos" and other books gave him the data he was after.

A correspondent in India wanted to know how much asbestos was exported to that country by the various asbestos producing countries. We could supply the Canadian figures but not from other countries; we suggested he get the import figures of India if they listed asbestos separately from other materials, but we have not heard whether he obtained any information from that source.

One inquirer asked for details concerning the history of 85% Magnesia—we could refer him to a number of articles published by "ASBESTOS" from time to time.

While all of this takes work, it is very interesting work, not only the giving of the information but the filing of data in such a way that it is almost at our fingers' ends when needed.

This summer we supplied one person with certain figures which he wanted quickly, to incorporate in an article he was writing, and apparently they were exactly what he wanted because he wrote us a most appreciative letter.

It is a great satisfaction to know that we are building up a library of facts which are useful from time to time to the members of the Industry, and often to people having no connection with the Industry.

COMMENT FROM A READER

In the October issue of "ASBESTOS" you raise a question as to the difference between stockpiling and hoarding. In one respect they are alike. Both of them are methods of laying in a supply of an article of which there is a threatened shortage in order that a reserve may be on hand when and if an actual shortage occurs. The similarity, however, ends at that point.

The purpose of the hoarder is to take care of his own future needs irrespective of how it may affect the needs of his neighbor. If, in accumulating a supply for himself his neighbor is deprived of a sufficient supply that is just an unfortunate circumstance. In other words selfishness and disregard for the rights and welfare of others are commonly closely allied with hoarding.

Now what is Government stockpiling? Modern warfare is largely a conflict of machines, such as tanks, planes and ships. These machines are very costly and they require large quantities and a great variety of materials for their construction and operation. Many of these materials are indispensable, and quite a number of the essential raw materials are in short supply. Examples are mica for electrical uses, quartz crystal for communication instru-

ments and low-iron asbestos for electric cable covering on warships. Very little quartz crystal or low-iron asbestos are found in the United States or Canada. For the former we must depend almost 100 per cent on Brazil; for the latter almost 100 per cent on Southern Rhodesia. A lack of either of these commodities would cripple seriously the war machine and, in an emergency, the foreign supplies might be partly or entirely cut off. Is it not then the duty of a prudent Government to accumulate a reserve supply of those essential raw materials, the lack of which might in a war emergency endanger our national security? The hoarder is looking after his own needs only. The stockpiling agency of the Government is taking steps to insure the safety of the nation, and every individual within its borders.

That we are bidding against other nations, and thus elevating prices, is not an exact statement of the case. It is true that stockpiling diminishes the available market supplies, and may therefore elevate prices, but that is inevitable where scarce materials are involved. As far as possible the Government tries to cooperate with the mining industries of foreign countries, inducing them to set aside a certain proportion of their output for stockpiling needs, and efforts are made to disrupt as little as possible the normal flow of the materials to industry.

• • • —

Johnson Island, a *speck* in the Pacific, where U. S. Air Forces maintain a base, is only 6000 feet long (slightly over a mile) and 1500 to 1800 feet wide.

But recently to serve the water systems 20,000 feet of four inch asbestos-cement pipe (J-M Transite make) and 600 feet of 6" size were installed there.

• • • —

A nation-wide Businessmen's Conference on Urban Problems, designed to help merchants and municipal officials cope with major city headaches, has been called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for November 20 and 21, at Chamber headquarters in Washington. The Conference theme will be "Creating Better Cities", with emphasis on current problems of traffic and redevelopment.

ACOUSTIC MATERIALS

(The second part of Building Research Summary Report '2. issued by the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25. D. C. The last section will be published in our December number.

Types of Acoustic Materials.

Acoustic materials are made from a great variety of substances and combinations of ingredients. Very efficient sound absorbers have been made from vegetable fibres such as wood, bagasse, or cotton. Hair felt is still used but not to the same extent as formerly. Mineral fibres such as asbestos, glass, and mineral wool enter into many compositions as well as do vermiculite, pumice and perlite aggregates. The binding agent often can contribute considerably to the sound absorption of a product. The porosity of materials is often increased by the addition of a suitable foaming agent to the mix.

Acoustic materials made from these substances are available in several forms: prefabricated materials, plasters, sprayed-on-materials and acoustic baffles. The architect resolves his choice of material by such considerations as cost per unit of absorption, appearance, cost of maintenance, fire resistance, and method of application. Resistance of acoustic materials to vermin infestation is of paramount importance in rooms where food is handled. Resistance to moisture is a requirement in damp locations such as over swimming pools.

The architect may be interested in sound absorption coefficients at individual frequencies or in the average coefficient over a range of frequencies. By custom, acoustic treatment for auditoriums and theatres is specified in terms of the sound absorption coefficient at 512 cycles per second. When the problem is one of reducing noise levels in a room, the architect uses the "noise reduction coefficient" which is the average, to the nearest multiple of 0.05, of the sound absorption coefficients at 256, 512, 1024 and 2048 cycles per second. However, there is a trend towards specifications of acoustic materials for control of reverberation in auditoriums in terms of other frequencies in addition to 512 cycles per second.

Prefabricated Materials.

Prefabricated acoustic materials are sold in the form of flat tiles or boards which are applied to the walls of a room. They may be cemented directly to the wall or ceiling by means of "acoustic cements" made especially for the purpose, or they may be nailed to furring, or supported on suspension systems. Frequently the edges of tiles are kerfed for the reception of splines which assist in the alignment of the tiles to a true flat surface.

Since the manufacturing process for prefabricated materials can be accurately controlled, the chief advantage in using these materials is the assurance that the material will have the sound absorption coefficients specified by the architect. This cannot be said in general for the materials intended for plastic application. The manipulation of the material on the job site often cannot be closely controlled. Slight departures from formula, or even unusual drying conditions, may materially affect the plastic materials' sound absorption.

Prefabricated materials are classified into different types on the basis of surface appearance. There is no choice between the different types as far as sound absorption is concerned, since there is a wide choice of coefficients available in each type. But there is a greater difference in the ability of the different types to withstand redecoration by means of paint. The perforated and the deeply fissured materials may take a number of coats of paint, either brush or spray, without marked detriment to their sound absorbing power. This is not the case with many materials whose surface is close-textured. As will be shown later, the painting of these must be done with extreme care if the acoustic life of the material is to be preserved.

A large portion of acoustic tile sold in this country is applied directly to walls and ceilings by means of "acoustic cements" which are designed to adhere well to wood, gypsum wall board and concrete. Obviously, walls covered with loose paint, or paint which may become loose in time, are not prime surfaces for this method of application. Also, acoustic cements should not be used if the wall is

subject to "sweating" due to condensation of moisture. Newly constructed concrete and plaster walls often contain alkaline ingredients which have a deleterious effect on acoustic cements. Consequently, application of acoustic materials by means of acoustic cement should not be specified unless there is complete assurance that the wall surfaces are in prime condition.

Acoustic Plasters.

Often the architect requires the acoustic treatment to be applied in broad areas, unbroken by visible tile or board joints. Acoustic plasters lend themselves admirably to this purpose. Unfortunately, acoustic plasters must be applied by skilled mechanics in order to obtain the rated sound absorption coefficients. The mix proportions and the recommended mixing time must be adhered to rigidly. Practically all commercially available acoustic plasters are properly compounded at the mill and water only is added on the job. A slight change in the proportion of the water added to a batch of plaster[1] may not only change its surface texture but also may ruin its sound absorption.

Most acoustic plasters are applied over scratch and brown sanded-gypsum plaster base coats either on metal or gypsum lath. There are a number of acoustic plasters, however, which are applied on base coats of the same compositions as the acoustic plaster itself. On account of their lightness, these homogeneous plasters exhibit relatively large diaphragmatic absorptions at low frequencies.

Practically all acoustic plasters contain ingredients which are more or less soluble in water. During the drying process, the dissolved substances are carried to the

[1] Altho the ingredients differ widely, there is a general sort of scheme followed in compounding acoustic plasters. A porous ingredient like pumice, cork, or vermiculite is used to give body to the plaster. The cementitious material like gypsum, lime, or Portland cement, not only serves as the binder, but also as the plasticizing medium necessary for application by trowel. A foaming agent is often incorporated to provide porosity. Fibrous materials like shredded asbestos, wood pulp, or cotton linters, increase cohersion during application and give added strength to the dry plaster. Some fibrous constituents shrink as they dry and so contribute to the porosity.

surface where they are deposited. In some cases, th solubility of an ingredient is high enough so that a thi impervious film of solids completely closes the surfac pores after the plaster has dried. Except at very lo frequencies, where diaphragmatic absorption occurs, suc plasters exhibit low absorbing power because the ai cannot penetrate thru the glazed-over surface into th inner pores and voids. Acoustic plasters with a propensit toward glazing require stippling when partially dry t improve their sound absorbing power.

In general, acoustic plasters may be steel trowled o cork, shingle, or mohair floated to produce various su face textures. The troweling or floating must be done a the proper time after application. The time interva specified by the manufacturer has been determined on th basis of numerous elaborate sound absorption tests on hi plaster and should be adhered to closely. Prematur troweling, or over-troweling, may bring the finely pu verized plasticizing ingredients (the so-called "fat") t the surface. An accumulation of "fat" tends to close of the surface pores with an effect on sound absorptio similar to that of glazing discussed above. Troweling o floating too late may leave trowel marks and an uneve surface texture.

Sprayed-on Materials.

A number of fibrous materials, notably asbestos an mineral wool, are applied on the job by spraying th shredded fibre together with a suitable binder directl on the surfaces to be acoustically treated. After spraying, the material is rolled or tamped to a smooth surface. Sprayed-on materials can have comparatively high soun absorbing powers, depending on their porosity and thick ness.

The chief disadvantage of sprayed-on materials is their structural weakness when applied too loosely o when insufficient binder is mixed with the shredded fibr during spraying. If insufficient binder is employed, shed ding of the fibre may take place because of vibration of the wall surfaces to which the material is applie. Obviously, shedding of materials containing mineral wo

can be very annoying to individuals confined to rooms where such shedding takes place. Excessive shedding may be prevented by addition of the requisite amount of binder during spraying, or by sizing or painting the finished surface. Inasmuch as sprayed-on materials are relatively soft, they are not adapted for use in locations like gymnasiums, or hospitals for the insane, where they may be accidentally dented by a thrown ball or some other missile.

Yet it is this very structural weakness of sprayed-on materials which results in an acoustic material with very unusual characteristics from the standpoint of redecoration. Occasionally weak but exceptionally resilient materials are encountered which can be painted repeatedly until their surface pores are completely closed without marked diminution of their sound absorbing power. In fact such materials may acquire additional absorbing power, especially at low frequencies, after repeated painting.

Acoustic Baffles.

It often happens that a room with large window areas has insufficient wall area for application of acoustic material to obtain the required reverberation time. In such instances, recourse is made to "acoustic baffles", i. e. sound absorbent structures which are placed away from the walls where they will not interfere with lighting from windows. Baffles are also used to isolate individual machines. When placed around a machine so as partially to enclose it, baffles absorb sound at the source before it has an opportunity to spread to regions in a room where it is desired to maintain a lower sound level.

To be effective, baffles must be very highly sound absorbent; this is achieved by the use of thick layers (3 to 6 inches) of porous materials. Fibrous materials like mineral wool or glass wool, encased within perforated metal or perforated asbestos board coverings, are often used for baffle purposes. Baffles may also be constructed of highly porous masonry expecially developed for the purpose.

One of the more interesting applications of baffles

has to do with the quieting of airplane engine test stands. During tests of airplane engines, provision must be made for practically unobstructed air intake and exhaust to and from the test rooms. The intake and exhaust stacks in modern test stands are about 20 feet long and about 20 x 20 square feet in cross-section. The stacks are sometimes honeycombed with very porous masonry units. Frequently they are constructed of ribbon walls consisting of parallel sheets of perforated-metal-clad mineral or glass wool. The airborne sound produced by the engine is highly attenuated on passing thru the honeycomb structure or between the ribbon walls of the stacks.

ASBESTOS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Press Release dated September 26, 1950 by British Columbia Department of Mines, sent to "ASBESTOS" by Clyde H. Shoemaker Associates).

Occurrences of asbestiform minerals have been found from time to time in widely separated parts of British Columbia. The fibrous or asbestiform minerals found include several varieties of the type known as amphibole asbestos, and also the type known as chrysotile. Chrysotile is used because of its insulating properties and because of the strength of its fibres, and is the principal asbestos of commerce.

In 1948 stripping indicated the existence of a large tonnage of amphibole asbestos of the variety anthophyllite, on Shuttleworth Creek in the southern Okanagan Valley. Discovery of another deposit of amphibole asbestos has been reported from Kelowna in recent months.

A deposit of chrysotile asbestos on Sproat Mountain[1], 20 miles southeast of Revelstoke, has been known for many years. Stripping in 1949 indicated the presence of numerous veinlets of chrysotile in a substantile mass of serpentine which is the usual host rock of chrysotile. The veins contain asbestos in lengths that are suitable for use in making cement board, for which the demand is now large.

In recent months deposits containing chrysotile fibre

[1]See page 39 for information about this Sproat Mountain deposit.

of superior length, have been discovered in northern British Columbia. The deposits are north of McDame Creek, and are about 65 miles, measured in a straight line, southwesterly from Lower Post. The Alaska Highway passes thru Lower Post, and a few miles farther passes thru Watson Lake which is just north of the boundary in Yukon Territory, and is an important airport.

The asbestos deposits may be approached by a branch road 70 miles long, that leaves the Alaska Highway west of Watson Lake and runs southerly to McDame Creek. At McDame Creek the road forks, one fork going downstream about 8 miles to McDame Post at the junction of McDame Creek with Dease River. The other fork goes up McDame Creek 13 miles to Snowy Creek. The branch road is passable for 4-wheel-drive vehicles and for dual-wheel trucks in the summer and autumn. From the end of the road at Snowy Creek the discoveries may be reached by travelling 12 to 24 miles with horses. The area has been accessible from the Coast for a long time, the route being by river boat 150 miles up the Stikine River from Wrangle, Alaska, to Telegraph Creek, British Columbia; thence by road 72 miles to Dease Lake and thence about 75 miles by shallow-draft boat down Dease Lake and Dease River to McDame Post where connection may be made with the recently built road up McDame Creek.

Claims were staked in July on asbestos discoveries at two principal points that are about 4 miles apart. The deposits were examined in July for the Department of Mines by B. T. O'Grady. Additional discoveries or extensions of the earlier discoveries have been reported subsequently and additional claims were staked in August, bringing the number of claims to 46.

The claims recorded in July included the Blanchard by John F. Blanchard, the Rugged Group by Vic. A. Sittler, The Asbestos by John Bartle, the Goat by Stanley C. Brideut, the Olivine by Geo. Edzerza, and the Chrisotile by William H. Mossop, all of whom are addressed at Lower Post. The Olivine and Chrisotile are separated by about 4 miles of unexplored serpentine belt, from the claims covering the more southerly discoveries. The claims cover ground of which the altitude is between

5,000 and 6,500 feet above sea level.

The exposures examined by B. T. O'Grady contain chrysotile asbestos principally as cross fibre in veins in serpentine. The serpentine belt was traced for a length of eight miles and extends beyond that length. Much of the belt is covered with talus and rock debris of serpentine with only occasional outcrops. In some sections asbestos is indicated by woolly masses of soft fibre in the debris, or by occasional fragments of rock containing asbestos.

On the Rugged Group the natural exposures in bluffs indicate continuity more definitely for a length of more than 900 feet and for a width of 160 feet or more. In the southern 400 feet of this length mineralization is exposed at frequent intervals, in bluffs and other rock outcrops. In one well exposed outcrop a width of 8 feet 8 inches contains two veins with cross fibre 1/2" long, three veins with fibre 3/4" long, and one vein with fibre 7/8" long. Other veins contain fibre from 1/10" to 1/4" long. The fibre makes up more than 5% of the sections measured. Samples sent in by Mr. O'Grady included fibre as much as 1-1/4" long. The fibre is greenish color and when opened is seen to be strong and silky.

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A summary of scientific investigations carried on at the National Bureau of Standards during the fiscal year 1949 is contained in a 101-page illustrated booklet just published and available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 75c a copy. (Add one-third publication price for foreign orders). Ask for NBS Miscellaneous Publication 198—Annual Report of the National Bureau of Standards for 1949.

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There is only one endeavor where you start at the top —digging a hole.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Prices on practically all classes of goods are rising month by month —because of rising costs, including wages and raw materials—a never ending spiral. Just where it will end no one knows—inflation the Government calls it and suggests certain remedies, none of which seem to be the cure. A good many people appear to think that wages can rise but prices remain stationary or be reduced—a pretty but impossible theory. Says the National City bank letter "wage rates have become the most important contributors to the inflation spiral, or increases in costs and prices of manufactured goods".

Tightening of restrictions on the use of credit for consumer purchases, and changes in terms of purchases of new houses, will have their inevitable effect on construction. All this will finally add up to controls and more controls, most of them unpleasant to the majority of people.

RAW ASBESTOS

There has been an increase in prices of Canadian asbestos of 10% and demand exceeds supply in practically every grade, including all types of Shorts. One correspondent tells us that this is the first time he can recall that the shortage of asbestos fibre covered all grades.

Some consumers, we are told, appear to be building up inventories which naturally aggravates the supply situation.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. There is a heavy demand for Asbestos Textiles which currently exceeds production and the backlog has increased to 6 and in some cases 10 weeks. Prices of course show an upward trend because of the recent increase in Canadian spinning grades of fibre.

Asbestos Brake Lining. The sales volume of Asbestos Brake Lining is higher than the same period last year, with a small backlog of orders on popular items. Jobber inventories are finally back at normal levels; they have been light all year.

Asbestos Paper. Demand is good in this market, exceeding production, with a small backlog of orders. As to *Saturated Paper* the demand is very large with material being allocated among customers. This condition is largely due to the shortage of rag felt thus helping the Asbestos Felt market.

Asbestos Millboard. Demand has not materially increased and backlog is small, some manufacturers not having any—indeed there is an excess production in some quarters.

Insulation. High Pressure. This market is reported as good with demand exceeding production, and some backlog of orders. In fact demand is better at present than in the corresponding period in 1949, and should continue to be good for the remainder of 1950. Prices are quite firm, increasing costs being apparently the cause, altho some low contract prices are being quoted. One manufacturer tells us they increased prices on all asbestos and felt types of pipe covering and boards on October 31st, this because of recent advances in the cost of asbestos fibre, dry felts. canvas, cartons, bands and labor.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand continues good, with a small backlog reported; prices are expected to advance because of almost general advances in asbestos fibre, canvas, cartons, labor. (See above)

Asbestos Cement Products. This market continues to be strong, and production is kept within certain limits owing to fibre shortage. New regulations on construction credit, and the normal seasonal decline in winter months may affect the demand for roofing shingles and siding.

The Corrugated and flat materials will undoubtedly continue in good demand at least thru the first six months of 1951.

As to pipes, a large backlog for all types exists altho it has not increased during the past month. Credit controls and new regulations on construction may keep demand at present levels.

These comments on the various markets have been sent us by men in close touch with field conditions; readers are invited to send us their comments at any time.

Africa (S. Rhodesia)
(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)
Tons—2000 lbs.

Production for July 1950	6,283.47 Tons
Valued at	£372,570

Canada
(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)
Tons—2000 lbs.

Production August 1950	70,621 tons
Compared with August 1949	72,118 tons

Note: Production for July 1950 was given in our October number as 57,068 tons, all of which came from Quebec. Since then we have received the Dominion production figure for July—57,389 tons; the difference, or 321 tons probably being the production of Ontario.

BUILDING

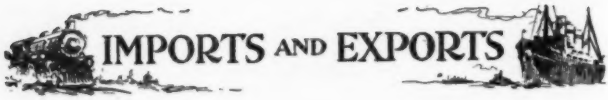
Construction contract awards in the 37 states east of the Rockies in September declined from the all-time high figure set in August, but were still high enough to bring the first nine months of 1950 well ahead of the same period in 1949, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The September award total of $1,286,541,000 was down 17 per cent from August's record $1,548,876,000, but was 18 per cent higher than September 1949.

The nine-month total of $11,109,746,000 was 50 per cent higher than the comparable total for 1949.

The total of square feet of floor area for the first nine months of 1950 was 1,007,231,000, 63 per cent higher than the same total for 1949.

Residential awards in September totaled $549,585,000, a decrease of 27 per cent from the August figure, but an increase of 5 per cent over September 1949. Non-residential awards totaled $498,725,000 in September, 8 per cent less than the August figure, but 45 per cent higher than September 1949.



Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)
Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	July 1950 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	41,424
S. Rhodesia	403
South Africa	1,962
Mozambique	23
Finland	1
U. S. S. R.	24
	43,837
Valued at	*$3,324,971*

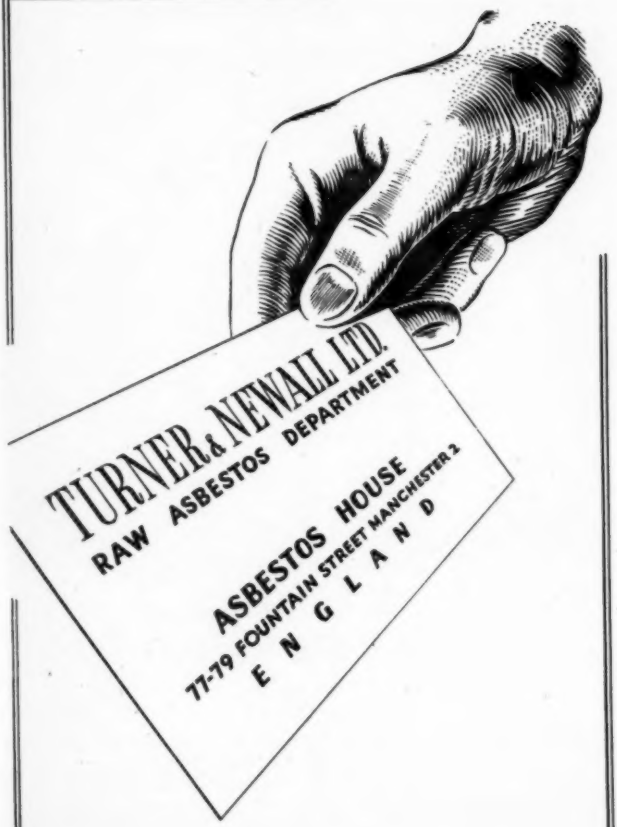
By Grades:

Crude No. 1, Chrysotile, Canada	3
Crude No. 1, Chrysotile, S. Rhodesia	166
Crude No. 2, Chrysotile, Canada	24
Crude No. 2, Chrysotile, S. Rhodesia	166
Crude, Other, Chrysotile, Canada	969
Crude, Other, Chrysotile, South Africa	782
Crude, Other, Chrysotile, S. Rhodesia	71
Crude, Other, Chrysotile, Finland	1
Crude, Other, Chrysotile, U. S. S. R.	24
Crude, Blue, U. of South Africa	494
Crude, Amosite, U. of South Africa	686
Crude, Amosite, Mozambique	23
Textile Fibres, Chrysotile, Canada	1,307
Shingle Fibres, Chrysotile, Canada	4,717
Paper Fibres, Chrysotile, Canada	3,489
Other Fibres, Chrysotile, Canada	30,915
	43,837

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	July 1950 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	9,219	$ 6,141
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)		
Canada	646	291
Asbestos-Cement Products (Not Impreg.)		
Canada	686,820	36,874

(Continued on Page 30)


TURNER & NEWALL LTD.
RAW ASBESTOS DEPARTMENT
ASBESTOS HOUSE
77-79 FOUNTAIN STREET MANCHESTER 2
E N G L A N D

Imports Manufactured Asbestos Goods—Continued

	July 1950 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos-Cement Products (Impreg.)		
Canada	1,766	230
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada		8,209
United Kingdom		17
	698,451	$51,762

Exports from U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	July 1950 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To United Kingdom		$
S. America		
Central America and Mexico		
Europe	948	181,256
Other Countries	797	154,546
	1,745	$335,802

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

		Quantity	Value
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs.	57,666	$ 8,063
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn	Lbs.	29,447	24,435
Asbestos Packing	Lbs.	96,582	86,925
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld.&S-Mld.)	Lbs.	220,052	174,602
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	L. Ft.	51,531	29,696
Asbestos Clutch Facings	No.	97,812	47,910
Asbestos Brake Blocks	Lbs.	36,540	35,196
Asbestos Construction Materials	Lbs.	1,304,444	98,591
Asbestos Manufactures—Other			17,564
			$522,982

Exports From Canada

(Published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	August 1950 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Crude		
United States	14	$ 9,032
United Kingdom	..	..
South America	..	..
Central America & Mexico	..	..
European Countries	..	..
Other Countries	..	..
	14	$ 9,032
Milled		
United States	13,845	$1,809,437
United Kingdom	2,454	326,786
South America	1,339	185,235
Central America & Mexico	550	79,501
European Countries	2,304	366,032
Other Countries	601	87,660
	21,093	$2,854,651
Shorts		
United States	44,133	$1,818,536
United Kingdom	2,999	113,392
South America	170	11,489
Central America & Mexico	30	1,947
European Countries	2,315	147,356
Other Countries	217	14,070
	49,864	$2,106,790
Grand Total—Unmanufactured Asbestos	*70,971*	*$4,970,473*
Manufactured Asbestos Goods:		
Brake Lining		$ 821
Packing		600
Other Materials		70,171
		$ 71,592

• • • —

It is what we learn after we think we know it all that counts.

Imports of Asbestos by United Kingdom

Raw Material

	September 1950 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Union of S. Africa	1,426
Southern Rhodesia	2,994
Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland	491
Canada	1,924
Other Commonwealth Countries and the Irish Republic	229
Foreign Countries	5
	7,069

Of this 7,069 tons, 4459 were Chrysotile, and 2,610 were other varieties.

In the nine months ending with September 1950, 82,284 tons were imported, 55,760 tons being of the Chrysotile variety.

These figures are supplied by the Mining Journal Ltd. of London.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	September 1950
Passenger Cars	616,827
Motor Trucks	105,562
Motor Coaches	423
	722,812

In September last year 626,743 motor vehicles were sold.

Sales during the first nine months of 1950 totaled 5,997,889 compared with 4,865,096 in the same period of 1949.

These figures were supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

J. A. Marcotte, General Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, P. Q., November 22.

F. R. Anderson, Vice President, Sall Mountain Co., Chicago, Ill., November 24.

Alvin C. McCord, President, McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., November 24.

John J. Krez, Chairman, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., November 26.

L. W. Dennis, Commercial Manager, The Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, November 27.

Frank N. Grossman, Secretary, Arnold Insulations Inc., Chicago, Ill., November 28.

E. T. Connell, President, Connell Asbestos Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., November 29.

R. E. Kramig, Senior Partner, R. E. Kramig & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, November 29.

Harvey D. Burgstresser, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., December 3.

Irving Kevelson, Ace Asbestos Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., December 4.

D. A. McMillan, Vice President, Gulf States Insulation Co., Mobile, Ala., December 4.

K. H. Behre, Secretary, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, December 5.

Victor Mauck, President, Nicolet Asbestos Mines, Norristown, Pa., December 6.

P. M. Berry, Secretary-Treasurer, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 8.

E. J. Fasold, Secretary, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 8.

Kenneth MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, December 8.

D. W. Widmayer, General Sales Manager, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., December 12.

John O. Camp, Vice President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., December 13.

George P. Grossman, President, Asbestos Products Co., Inc., Lakewood, Ohio, December 13.

Fred Lee Johnston, Superintendent, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., December 13.

Joseph Poulin, President and General Manager, Asbestonos Corporation Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., December 15.

Lewis J. Silverman, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., December 16.

Alvin Brown, Vice President, for Finance, Johns-Manville, New York City, December 17.

M. Paul Doud, Proprietor, Doud Insulation Co., Philadelphia, Pa. December 17.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

UNITED ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.
Progress Report

United Asbestos Corporation reports that the three compartment shaft being sunk on the ore deposit situated at Black Lake has reached a depth of 260 feet, at which level a station is being cut, preliminary to completing the deepening of the shaft to a depth of 600 feet, with the main haulage level to be established at the 540-foot-horizon.

The muck derived from the shaft to the present depth of 260 feet consists of good grade mill rock and includes asbestos fibre veins up to one inch in thickness. Systematic sampling of the ore dump is being carried out for mill test purposes.

WILLIAM T. KELLY, JR., PRESIDENT
American Brakeblok Division

William T. Kelly, Jr., has been appointed President of American Brakeblok Division of the American Brake Shoe Company. He will also continue as President of the Kellogg Division, manufacturers of air compressors and paint spray equipment. Vice President Maynard B. Terry, located at the division's headquarters in Detroit, will continue in charge of Brakeblok sales.

Since joining the company in 1928 as a molder's helper at the National Bearing Division plant in St. Louis, Mr. Kelly has had wide experience in the company's divisions, being purchasing agent in 1940 and successively Vice President and President of the Kellogg Division, Vice President and Director of the Canadian Ramapo Division, President of Engineered Castings Division and Vice President of the Brake Shoe Company.

OBITUARY—William J. Forbes

William J. Forbes, President of Allpax, Inc., of Mamaroneck, N. Y., manufacturers of asbestos packings, died on October 3rd, after a long illness. He was born in Shelton, Conn., 56 years ago.

Starting his career as an Indianapolis manager for the Dominion Asbestos and Rubber Company, Mr. Forbes was later with various firms in the same field before the formation of Forbes and Walker Inc., of Mamaroneck, in 1927 and of Allpax, Inc., a year later.

WILLIAM A. BLUME, VICE PRESIDENT,
Asbestos Manufacturing Co.

William A. Blume has been appointed administrative Vice President of the Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Huntington, Ind. He was formerly President of American Brakeblok division of the American Brake Shoe Co.

ACIFIC ASBESTOS CORPORATION LTD.,
o Develop Sproat Mountain Deposit.

The Pacific Asbestos Corporation Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C., as formed in 1949 to acquire and develop the deposit of asbestos n Sproat Mountain, B. C. (twenty miles southeast of Revelstoke, B. C.)

The firm consists of Robert Sanderson, President of Acme sbestos Cement Limited of Vancouver, manufacturer of sbestos-Cement Products; John Kargut, Vice President, and ester H. Cossar, Secretary-Treasurer, and Peter van Eynsbergen. acquired the claims from J. T. Lauther and D. McIntosh, the rmer being the prospector who discovered and staked them ore than 40 years ago. Dr. Victor Dolmage is consulting eologist.

Open cuts dug in 1949 show the presence of asbestos, both slip" and "cross" fibre, and Dr. Dolmage has reported that the eposit is potentially large, the quality compares favorably with hose offered on world markets, the asbestos content per ton of re is sufficient to make a profitable operation, operating conditions are conducive to low cost mining by the open pit method.

The property purchase agreement calls for start of production by September 1951. A road to the deposit has been completed, the British Columbia government agreeing to stand half the cost. Diamond drilling contract has been awarded to T. Connors Diamond Drilling Company of Vancouver. On the proving of a substantial tonnage by diamond drill the next step will be decided. This may be to sell asbestos in mine run form, or to put in necessary plant to market asbestos in various grades.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE COMPANY
Votes Pension Plans

At a meeting held on October 31, the American Brake Shoe Company voted to install a non-contributory and disability pension plan with a retirement allowance of $100 a month after 25 years of service, and a disability pension of $50 a month to those having 15 or more years of service.

PHILADELPHIA ASBESTOS COMPANY
Re-organized.

E. R. Teubner, Jr., President of Philadelphia Asbestos Company, has announced (as of October 31st) a re-organization plan whereby the assets of the Philadelphia Asbestos Company were distributed between two new corporations: Philadelphia Asbestos Corporation, and American Asbestos Textile Corporation, both chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Asbestos Corporation will continue to operate as to commodities and services as did the former Philadelphia Asbestos Company with the exception of the asbestos textile manufacturing facilities which latter will be taken care of by the American Asbestos Textile Corporation which is chartered to manufacture and merchandise asbestos textile commodities.

REPORT—THE ASBESTOS MINING INDUSTRY—1949
From Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Previous to this the Department of Trade and Commerce Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, issued a printed report on the Mineral Production of Canada, this report covering 18 or more different minerals, a general review of the Mining Industry in Canada for the year, and various other information.

A new plan has been adopted this year, whereby each mineral is covered by a separate printed report. So far as asbestos is concerned we think this much the better plan. The report on asbestos contains eight pages, five of which are devoted to tables of production, shipments, number of workmen employed, imports, exports, etc.

A copy may be obtained by request direct to the Department of Trade and Commerce, enclosing 25c (coin, not stamps).

L. ROHE WALTER
With Sweet's Catalog Service

L. Rohe Walter has been appointed director of client relations for Sweet's Catalog Service, according to announcement by Sweet's Division of F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Mr. Walter will serve Sweet's clients as a consultant on marketing problems and on the public relations factors which bear on sales.

Previously Mr. Walter was director of advertising and public relations for The Flintkote Company. He is author of the book "Effective Marketing" one of the volumes of the McGraw-Hill Library of Business Management of which he is editor-in-chief.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Third Quarter Report

Consolidated earnings of Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiary companies for the *third* quarter of 1950 were $5,725,453, compared with $4,667,427 for the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the third quarter of 1950 were $55,299,162, compared with $43,132,595 for the third quarter of 1949.

Earnings per share of common stock were $1.81 for the third quarter, compared with $1.58 for the third quarter last year.

Income taxes for the third quarter were $5,011,303, including approximately $1,000,000 to provide for taxes on the income of the first three quarters at the increased rate imposed by the recent Revenue Act of 1950. Income taxes last year were $2,251,339.

For the year to date sales were $143,792,739 and earnings were $15,826,140, compared with sales of $119,313,554 and earnings of $10,433,027 for the first nine months last year.

GARLOCK — PHILADELPHIA
Moves

The Philadelphia Office of the Garlock Packing Company has recently moved to 20 South 15th St., Philadelphia 2, a very convenient location. They were formerly located at 2514 N. Broad Street. C. F. Palmer, Jr., is District Manager.

THE RUBEROID CO.
Promotions

Walter C. Byrd, for the past four years sales manager of the Mobile, Ala., district, has been appointed sales manager of the company's entire Southern Division, with headquarters in Baltimore. Mr. Byrd completed 25 years of continuous service in the Ruberoid sales department in the South. Prior to his service at Mobile, he had been for four years sales manager of the Baltimore district.

Succeeding Mr. Byrd as sales manager of the Mobile district is *Frederick K. Sweeney* who has been for some years assistant sales manager of the Western division with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Sweeney has been with Ruberoid since 1938.

Fred Groot, has been appointed sales manager of the Western Division, with headquarters in Chicago, succeeding Mr. Sweeney. Mr. Groot has been connected with the Ruberoid sales organization in various capacities for the past 28 years.

J-M EXPLORATION OF
California Asbestos Deposits

Diamond drilling to explore asbestos deposits in the Shasta Lake area, 35 miles northeast of Redding, Calif., is being carried on at present by Johns-Manville. Two diamond drill crews are at work on property in the area under option to Johns-Manville.

No reports are yet available on the commercial possibilities of the deposit, and none are expected for some time.

THE RUBEROID CO.
Observes "Old Timers Day"

Employees of all plants and offices of The Ruberoid Co. thruout the country on October 20th observed the company's 64th anniversary as "Old-Timers Day", paying special tribute to members of the organization who have been with the company for long periods. Outstanding among the "old timers" are five employees, three active and two retired, who have continuous service records of 50 years or more.

During the 64 years the annual volume of finished products shipped by the firm has increased from 652 tons to 882,919 tons (or more than 1300 times); the number of employees has increased from the original 18 to more than 4000.

ARTICLE—Journal of Commerce

An article "Asbestos Prices Seen Maintained" appeared in the November 8th issue of the Journal of Commerce, New York City.

CAREY'S NINE MONTHS REPORT

Report of The Philip Carey Mfg. Co. for nine months, briefly, is given in their printed report to Stockholders, as follows:

Sales for nine months in 1950 were $36,072,278, compared with the same period for 1949 of $29,115,856. Net earnings before income taxes were $4,841,169, in 1950 compared with $3,035,239 for 1949. Net earnings after income taxes for 1950 were $2,747,169 compared with $1,825,239 for 1949. Earnings per common share were $3.35 for 1950, $2.20 in 1949.

WILLIAM N. REAKES
Inducted into J-M Quarter Century Club

William N. Reakes, District Engineer, Asbestos Fibre Division, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Montreal, was inducted into the J-M Quarter Century Club on October 31st, at Asbestos Quebec, when an official presentation of an engraved watch and membership was made by R. W. Lea, President of the Company.

William N. Reakes

A native of England, Mr. Reakes first joined J-M at Asbestos and has held the posts of mill foreman, assistant mill superintendent and fibre development superintendent before his present position.

Mr. Reakes has always been active in Boy Scout affairs and recently completed 30 years service to Scouting. He is also a member of Royal Arcanum I.O.O.F. and of St. Paul's Church men's club, and a Director of the St. Lambert Horticultural Society.

ARTHUR H. BENNETT
Obituary

Arthur H. Bennett, President of A. H. Bennett Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., passed away July 22, at the age of 62.

Mr. Bennett started his career in 1912 as a shipping clerk for Keasbey & Mattison Company; later he was advanced to estimator.

On January 16, 1922 he organized the A. H. Bennett Company, for the manufacturing of low pressure coverings and started in the asbestos insulation contract business. At this time he became distributor for the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., and later added a roofing department doing contract work. The Company at present represents both Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co. and The Ruberoid Company.

The business is being carried on by his two sons, Lawrence T. and Robert G., and by Harlan M. Smith who has been with the Company for twenty years.

Mr. Bennett was a member of the Apple Hollow Country Club, Associated Industries of Minneapolis, Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, St. Anthony Commercial Club, Minneapolis Civic Council, Minneapolis Builders Exchange, Credit Bureau of Minneapolis, Master Pipe Coverers of Minnesota and Trade Board.

NEW ASBESTOS MILL IN SOUTH AFRICA

According to the Foreign Commerce Weekly (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce) a new asbestos mill with a capacity of 100 tons a month began operation in August in Natal Province, Union of South Africa. The mill is owned by the Natal Asbestos Milling Co. (Pty) Ltd., and is located in the heart of the asbestos-producing region, about 13 miles from Kranskop near the border of the Transvaal.

SOCIETE ETERNIT OFFICIAL
Arrives in New York by Air.

Andre Emsens, administrative director of Societe Eternit, Capelle-au-Bois, Belgium, arrived in New York on Sabena Belgian Airlines on November 2nd.

The company of which he is head is a large manufacturer in Belgium of cement pipe, molded concrete, roofing tiles, and other construction products.

The firm also operates a factory in the Belgian Congo, with headquarters in Leopoldville, the capital. Mr. Emsens is also a director of The Ruberoid Co. in the United States.

Mr. Emsens is here for his annual study of conditions in U. S. Markets.

THE ASBESTOS TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Elects Officers for 1951

During September 1950, the Asbestos Textile Institute met in General Meeting at Charlotte, N. C., and elected officers to serve for the year 1951, as follows: President, R. E. Cryor of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Co.; Vice President, G. S. Fabel, Southern Asbestos Co.; Treasurer, D. W. Widmayer, Keasbey & Mattison Co.; Secretary and Asst. Treasurer, M. C. Shaw, Rutgers University.

The Board of Governors elected to serve for the next year include: R. E. Cryor, G. S. Fabel, D. W. Widmayer, G. W. Marshall, Jr., of Raybestos-Manhattan, A. J. Scanlan of Philadelphia Asbestos Co., S. V. Dillon of Johns-Manville.

CELOTEX CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

E. E. Dierking, has been appointed assistant general sales manager of The Celotex Corporation; he was formerly manager of the Chicago Sales branch.

J. E. Varlie, will succeed Mr. Dierking, he was formerly assistant manager at Chicago.

I. W. Hally, formerly assistant manager of the Philadelphia Branch has been appointed manager, succeeding H. E. Mansfield, who has resigned.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Siding. No. 2,519,950. Granted on August 22, 1950, to Herbert Abraham, New York. Assignor to Ruberoid Co. Application October 4, 1947. Serial No. 777,987. Asphalt.

Frictional Apparatus. No. 2,519,865. Granted on August 22, 1950 to Samuel K. Wellman, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Assignor to S. K. Wellman Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Application July 23, 1945. Serial No. 606,487.

BOOK LIST

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25 per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. January 1, 1949 Edition. 4 pages. 25c per copy.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textile for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each

Brake Linings of Various Types, By R. T. Halstead. Reprint (12 pages) from August, September and October 1949 "ASBESTOS". Price 25c per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished products, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. $1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices. For figuring pipe covering and blocks. 75c per single copy postpaid. Discount in quantities of 6 or more, postage billed.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 808 Western Saving Fund Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than $1.00.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ In our July 1950 issue we referred to the trademark "Spray-Cote" as belonging to an organization other than the Sprayo-Flake Company. Note please that the trade-mark "Spray-Cote" is owned by the Sprayo-Flake Company, 2719 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Ill.

As the word "Spray-Cote" is a trade mark, this correction should be carefully noted and made in all copies of our July issue which are kept in reference files.

. . . —

¶ We were deluged with News this month, which made the News Section large and the feature (or editorial) Section smaller than we would have liked, but we know that the News is the most interesting part of the magazine to many of our readers.

. . . —

¶ The item on page 4, concerning Johnson Island, was taken from the Fall issue of the J-M Power Specialist.

. . . —

¶ New Zealand—In Foreign Commerce Weekly (published by the U. S. Department of Commerce) of October 16, we read that as a result of foreign-exchange shortages, production has been resumed at the asbestos mine near Takaka, on South Island, New Zealand, and is expected to reach 1,000 long tons a year. The mine is operated by an Australian Company which has installed new machinery. The output is designed to be used for the making of asbestos-cement products.

. . . —

So many gods, so many creeds
So many paths that wind and wind;
When just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of November 10, 1950

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Canada—	
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$960.00 to $1,050.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	400.00 to 550.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning Fibre)	250.00 to 425.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	105.00 to 155.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	85.00 to 97.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	63.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	30.00 to 57.00
Vermont—	Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$122.65 to $148.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	86.90 to 106.15
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	64.90
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	31.20 to 57.60

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial & Financial Chronicle. No guarantee as to their correctness).

		October 1950		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Amer. Brake Shoe (Com.)	np	36⅝	41	39½
Amer. Brake Shoe (Pfd.)	100	105	110½	106⅜
Armstrong Cork (Com.)	np	46⅞	50⅜	49
Armstrong Cork (Pfd.)	np	101⅜	103¾	103¾
Armstrong Cork (Conv. Pfd.)	np	111½	115	113
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	35¾	37	35¼
Asb. Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1	1¼	1⅛
Carey (Com.)	10	15⅛	17⅜	15⅜
Celotex (Com.)	np	14⅛	16⅛	14¼
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	16¼	17	16½
Certainteed (Com.)	1	14⅛	16⅜	14½
Flintkote (Com.)	np	24½	27⅜	25¼
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	103	106½	103½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	47⅞	48½	42½
Paraffine (Com.)	np	15⅝	18⅜	16
Paraffine (Pfd.)	100	97⅛	100	100
Ray-Man (Com.)	np	32	34¾	33
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	48	54¾	51
Thermoid (Com.)	1	7⅜	9⅛	8⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	40	42¼	42
Union Asb. & Rub. (Com.)	5	11⅛	12⅛	11¾
United Asbestos (Com.)	1	49c	75c	67c
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	104½	127	106
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd,)	100	182¼	185½	185½
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	47¼	52⅝	47¼
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	138⅜	143½	138½

Form 3526
Rev. 7-48

Read the instructions on page 2 of this form.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of "ASBESTOS" (Insert exact title of publication) published monthly (State exact frequency of issue)

at Philadelphia, Pa. (Name of post office and State where publication has second-class entry) for October, 19 50

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

	Name	Address
Publisher	Secretarial Service	808 Western Saving Fund Bldg., Phila. 7, Pa.
Editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa.
Managing editor	A. S. Rossiter	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa.
Business manager	(A. S. Rossiter (E. M. Cox	Blue Bell, Montg. Co., Pa. 1216 S. 51st St., Phila. 43, Pa.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Name	Address
Estate of C. J. J. Stover	8 Lambert Road, Noble, Jenkintown, Pa.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

Name	Address
None	

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) .....

A. S. Rossiter
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of September, 1950

[SEAL]

E. W. Whiteman
NOTARY PUBLIC
My commission expires March 6, 1951
(My commission expires ....., 19.....)

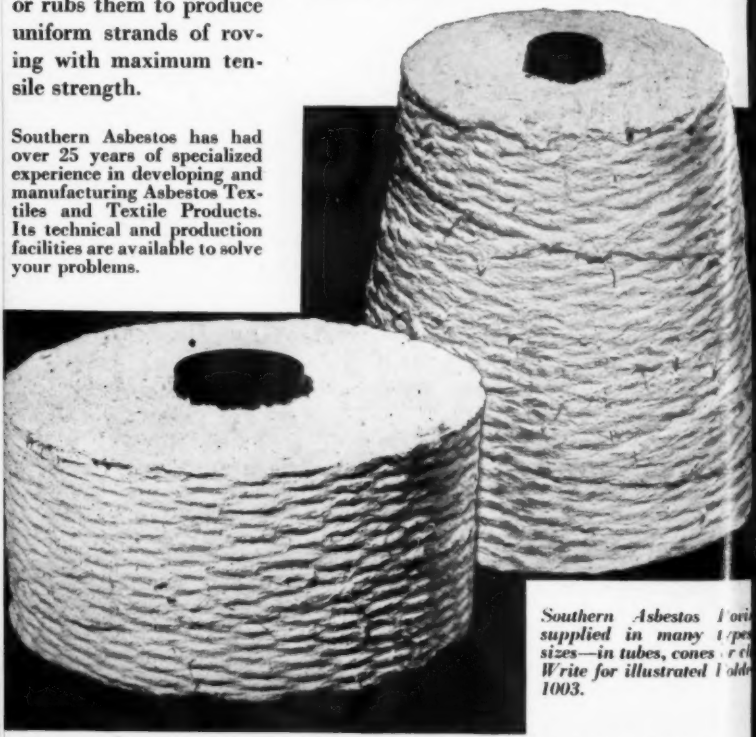
10—39726-4

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS

ROVING

Southern Asbestos Roving—a single cord of untwisted asbestos fibre—is widely used to flame-proof many types of electrical wires and cables. Carefully selecting the proper fibres, Southern cards them and condenses or rubs them to produce uniform strands of roving with maximum tensile strength.

Southern Asbestos has had over 25 years of specialized experience in developing and manufacturing Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products. Its technical and production facilities are available to solve your problems.



Southern Asbestos Roving supplied in many types and sizes—in tubes, cones or cheese. Write for illustrated folder 1003.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS

THREAD • CORD • CLOTH • ROPE • YARNS • CARDED FIBRE

TUBING • LISTING TAPE • WICKING AND OIL BURNER WICK

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